

King Arthur is a Legendary King of Britain

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Abstract: in this article one of the most legendary and historical character King Arthur is depicted with the assistance of historical facts.

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King Arthur, also known as Arthur or Arthur Pendragon, is a legendary British king who appears in the Matter of Britain cycle of medieval romances as the ruler of a knightly fellowship of the Round Table. It's unclear how these stories got started or whether Arthur was based on a real-life person. The legend may have its roots in Wales or in the northern regions of Britain where the Brythonic-speaking Celts once lived. The idea that a historical Arthur led the Welsh defense against the West Saxon invasion from the middle Thames is based on a confusion of two early King Arthurs, also known as Arthur or Arthur Pendragon, legendary British kings who appear in a cycle of medieval romances (known as the Matter of Britain) as the ruler of a knightly fellowship of the Round Table. Whether or not Arthur was based on an actual person is unknown, as is the origin of these legends. The myth may have its roots in Wales or the northern regions of Britain where the Brythonic-speaking Celts once lived. (See also Arthurian legend for a more thorough treatment of the King Arthur legends. The medieval literary movement known as the Matter of Britain centers on the legendary British King Arthur. The earliest legends portray Arthur as the commander of the post-Roman Britons in conflicts with Saxon invaders in the late fifth and early sixth centuries. The *Annales Cambriae* and the *Historia Brittonum*, two early medieval historical sources, both mention him, but they were written 300 years after he is believed to have lived, so most historians who specialize in the time period do not view him as a real historical figure. His name can also be found in early Welsh poetic works like *Y Gododdin*. The character emerged through Welsh mythology, showing up as a great warrior guarding Britain against human and supernatural foes or as a magical figure of folklore, occasionally connected to the Welsh otherworld *Annwn*.

Scholars have long argued over whether or not the legendary Arthur is real. According to one school of thought, Arthur didn't actually exist in the past. Some contend that he was once a semi-forgotten deity who changed into a persona (sometimes citing the alleged transformation of the sea god Lir into King Lear). Supporters of this theory frequently connect it to the Welsh etymology of Arthur's name as deriving from "bear," proposing bear gods named Artos or Artio (Proto-Celtic artos) as the model for the legend. However, it is known that the continental Celts, not the Britons, worshipped these specific deities. Some people have noticed a pattern in Arthur's story that is repeated by historical kings. Both Arthur and Alfred are depicted as kind leaders who shield their locals from numerous invasions, much like a sea wall deters a wave. The popular notion, made popular by twentieth-century author Susan Cooper, holds that successive invasions were repelled by "Dukes of Battle" who could mobilize the populace. Some recognizable historical figures, including sub-Roman British kings Riothamus, Ambrosius Aurelianus, Owain Ddantgwyn, and Athrwys ap Meurig, as well as Roman usurper emperors Magnus Maximus, have been proposed as the historical inspirations for Arthur. Lucius Artorius

Castus, a Roman officer who served in Britain in the second century, is also cited as a possible candidate. The historical Arthur of Galloway by J. E. Russell. You could also read David F.'s "Arturius A Quest For Camelot.". According to these contemporary historians, Arthur and his allies from Strathclyde and Goddodin were in the kingdoms of Dalriata in Scotland, which is located to the north. The Picts, Saxons, and Druid Kingdoms are their adversaries. According to legend, Aidan MacGabran, King of Dalriata, was Arthur's father. The name Arthur's etymology is a contentious subject that is closely related to those surrounding the authenticity of the man. Some, like the one above, believe it to be a Latinized form of the Latinized Roman family name Artorius, which meant "plowman" and was written as "Arturius" among other variations in Roman inscriptions. There have been several hypotheses put forth regarding Arthur's Welsh ancestry. One can have Artur, which means "man of the bear" or "bear-man," giving us Artur. In addition, Arturus, not Artorius, is how Arthur is spelled in Latin in the earliest writings. The Welsh name Artur may have originally been used for the person, according to the Latin suffix "-us.". However, "Artorius" could have been pronounced in Celtic languages in later forms to produce "Arthur" or "Arturus," both of which forms are found in medieval literature. Toby D. Griffen, a researcher from the Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville among others, connects the name Arthur to Arcturus, the third-brightest star in the night sky and the brightest star in the constellation Boötes. According to Griffen and others, Arthur might not have been a translation of a Latin name like Artorius as proponents of therefore mentioned theories contend, but rather could have been a nickname or honorific given to the leader who led the revolt against the Saxons. Griffen continues by saying that the Arcturus star was related to the Great Bear. It was known as the "guardian of the bear" because of its location in the sky, close to Ursa Major, and it was regarded as the main star in the constellation Boötes. Welsh had a word for "bear-man" that was conveniently similar, Artur (or possibly Arturos). If the man we call Arthur had gone by the name Arturus (and Artur[os]), both Romano-British and native British would have understood what it meant: a strong bear-like defender against the invaders. Similar to this, Saxon speakers might have understood a capable war leader's nom de guerre to mean "Arthur," or the Eagle of Thor, the god of war, if he demonstrated astounding ability.

Geoffrey of Monmouth's fantastical and imaginative *Historia Regum Britanniae* (History of the Kings of Britain), which was published in the 12th century, played a significant role in the development of the legendary Arthur as a figure of international interest. Geoffrey portrayed Arthur as a British king who expelled the Saxons and created a sizable empire in his works [6]. The sword Excalibur, Merlin, Arthur's wife Guinevere, Arthur's conception at Tintagel, his final conflict with Mordred at Camlann, and his final resting place in Avalon are just a few of the many details and incidents that appear in Geoffrey's *Historia* and have come to be considered essential to the Arthurian legend. The Arthurian romance subgenre, which became a significant strand of medieval literature, was invented by the French author Chrétien de Troyes in the 12th century. He added Lancelot and the Holy Grail to the story. The narrative focus in these French tales frequently shifts from King Arthur to other characters, including various Knights of the Round Table. The Arthurian legend has many different themes, stories, and characters from text to text, and there is no single canonical version. Arthurian literature flourished in the Middle Ages but declined in the centuries that followed before making a significant comeback in the 19th century. The legend is still widely known in the twenty-first century, not just in literature but also in adaptations for stage, screen, television, comics, and other media.

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